Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher

VOLUME 2, { CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 13, 1842. { NUMBER 79.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Dr. P. C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

Dr. Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional service to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be fonud at his office, No 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent or professional engagements.

July 17 1842. 71...F.

SOUTHERN TONIC,

A valuable family Medicine for the cure of Ague and Fever, loss of appetite, and every symptom of General Debility, for sale at the Drug Store.

Sept. 5 h. 1842. B. OATES.

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

ALABAMA

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to dispose of a TRACT OF LAND in Pickens County, Alabama. The tract is an even section, being a mile square, and containing

640 *ACRES*:

It is all up-land, lies level, and produces excellent corn and cotton: there is cleared on the tract about thirty acres all fresh, and well fenced; a good double log-cabin, a well, and spring.

Mr. John Linebarger, recently of Lincoln County, N. C., lives near the place, and also Mr. Rossell, from the same County, I believe, who if applied to can give a satisfactory account of the premises. It is in a good neighborhood, and beyond example healthy.

There is also upon the place a stock of Cattle of about sixteen head, thirty or forty Sheep, and a stock of Hogs. I offer the whole for two thousand Dollars, (good money) one half cash, and the balance in twelve months.

Here is an opportunity for one who wishes to emigreat, to procure land already open and stocked, whereby he will not be subject to delays and drawbacks as those are who have to start on a place unimproved.

Should this meet the eye of any one who wishes to remove to Alabama, I am sure he would do well to make enquiry of

LINCOLN CLARK.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 30, 1842. 72...4w

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

County Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1842.

JOHN ERVIN VS. CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Attachment levied in hands of Joshua Trotter, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carter Crittenden, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *It is ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, *Charles T. Alexander, Jr.*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday of July, 1842.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. C. C.

Prs. fee $5.50. [75]

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries at the January and July Terms of Mecklenburg County Court.

August 9, 1842. 71...tml

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...F

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinligorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...F

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 ACRES

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

May 31, 1842. 64....tf

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES & C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

Caution!

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas McGee, of Lincoln county. One is for two hundred dollars, due the 25th of December next, and dated the 7th of February, 1842; the other is for seventy-five, dollars, due in June, 1843, dated as the first. As the property for which said notes were given has proved unsound, I do not intend to pay them, unless forced to do so by law.

RICHARD RANKIN.

Lincoln county, July 26, 1842. 73...5w

United States:

District Court of North Carolina,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to show cause against the Petition of JONAS RUDESELL, of Mecklenburg county, Blacksmith, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

CHARLES WARD, of Lincoln county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

ISAAC WYCOUGH, of Licoln county, Wagon maker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

ALEXANDER JONES, of Iredell county, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

By Order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

August 8th, 1842. 76...3w

Notice.

I INTEND, at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, to apply for the liberty of disposing, by lottery, of the Jamesville, or Harris Gold Mining LANDS, on the waters of Clear Creek in Mecklenburg county and elsewhere.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

August 25, 1842. 67--tml

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

Notice.

I Forwarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to *George Cremor*, for about one hundred and twelve dollars, and dated the 16th July, 1842. In a word, it is the only note I have out payable to a man of that name. He resides near Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C. Cremor is requested to come and take the property and bring my note, as the property I bought was unsound, and I do not intend to pay the same unless compelled to do so by law.

THOMAS K. CURETON.

Cureton's Store, S. C., Aug. 6, 1842. 76...11stJ

Stables to Rent.

THE subscriber has a large STABLE, containing a number of good STALLS, which he would like to rent cheap, by the day, week, month, or year. He would also keep and [illegible] by horses [illegible]

THOMAS BOYD.

August 30, 1842. 77--F

HEAD-QUARTERS, WAXAWS.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS OF THE 69TH REGIMENT.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade your Companies at Amos Stevens' Store, on Friday the 4th of November next, at 9 o'clock, a. m., armed and equipt as the law directs for review and inspection. The field and staff officers are also ordered to parade as above. Also, on the day previous, all commissioned and non-commissioned Officers, and musicians, are ordered to parade at the same place at 10 o'clock, a. m., armed and equipt for Drill.

By order of the Colonel Commandant.

JAMES M. STEWART, Adjt.

Sept. 6th, 1842. 78...2w.

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

MISCELLANY.

REAL TEMPERANCE CORDIAL.

BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

"Well," said Andrew Furlong, to James Lacy, "well! that ginger cordial, of all the things I ever tasted, is the nicest and warmest. It's beautiful stuff: and so cheap."

"What good does it do ye, Andrew? and what want have you of it?" inquired James Lacy.

What good does it do me!" replied Andrew, rubbing his forehead in a manner that showed he was perplexed by the question; "why, no great good, to be sure, and I can't say I've any want of it; for since I became a member of the "Total Abstinence Society," I've lost the megrem in my head and the weakness I used to have about my heart. I'm as strong and hearty in myself as any one can be, God be praised! And sure James, neither of us could turn out in such a coat as *this*, this twelvemonths."

"And that's true," replied James; "but we must remember that if leaving off whiskey enables us to show a good habit, taking to "ginger cordial," or any thing of that kind, will soon wear a hole in it."

"You are always fond of your fun," replied Andrew, "How can you prove that?"

"Easy enough," said James. "Intoxicatinn was the worst part of a whiskey drinking habit; but it was not the only bad part. It spent time, and spent what well managed time always gives, *money*.—Now, though they say—mind, I'm not quite *sure* about it, for they *may put things* in it they don't own to, and your eyes look brighter, and your cheek more flushed than if you had been drinking nothing stronger than milk or water—but they *do* say that ginger cordials, and all kinds of cordials, do not intoxicate. I will grant this; but you cannot deny that they waste both time and money."

"Oh, brother!" exclaimed Andrew, "I only went with two or three other boys to have a glass, and I don't think we spent more than a half an hour—not three quarters, certainly, and there's no great harm in laying out a penny or two pence that way, now and again."

"Half an hour even, breaks a day," said James, "and what is worse, it unsettles the mind for work; and we ought to be very careful of any return to old habit, that has destroyed many of us, body and soul, and made the name of an Irishman a by-word and a reproach, instead of a glory and honor. A penny. Andrew, break a silver shilling into coppers—and twopence will buy half a stone of potatoes—that's considerable. If we don't manage to keep things comfortable at home, the women won't have the heart to mend the coat. No! added James with a sly smile, "that I can deny having taken the [illegible] CORDIALS myself."

[illegible] Andrew, "you, and a pretty fellow you are to be blaming me, and then forced to confess you have taken to them yourself.—But I suppose they will wear no hole in your coat? Oh, to be sure not, you are such a good manager!"

"Indeed," answered James, "I was anything but a good manager eighteen months ago, as you well know, I was in rags, never at my work of a Monday, and seldom on Tuesday. My poor wife, my gentle patient Mary, often bore hard words; and though she will not own it, I fear still harder blows, when liquor had driven away my senses. My children were pale, half-starved, naked creatures, disputing a potatoe with the pig my wife tried to pay the rent with, well knowing I would never do it. Now—"

"But the cordial, my boy!" interrupted Andrew, "the cordial! sure I believe every word of what you've been telling me is as true as gospel; ain't there hundreds, ay, thousands, at this moment in Ireland's blessed ground, that can tell the same story. But the cordial! and to think of your never owning it before; is it ginger, or anniseed, or peppermint?"

"None of these—and yet its a *rale* thing, my boy."

"Well, then," persisted, Andrew, "let's have a drop of it; you're not going, I'm sure, to drink by yerself—and as I've broke the afternoon—"

A very heavy shadow passed over James' face, for he saw that there must have been something hotter than even ginger in the 'temperance cordial,' as it is falsely called, that Andrew had taken, or else he would have endeavored to redeem lost time, not to waste more; and he thought how much better the real temperance cordial was, that instead of exciting the brain, only warms the heart.

"No," he replied after a pause, "I must go and finish what I was about; but this evening at seven o'clock meet me at the end of our lane, and then I'll be very happy of your company."

Andrew was sorely puzzled to discover what James' cordial could be, and was forced to confess in himself that he hoped it would be different from what he had taken that afternoon, which certainly had made him feel confused and inactive.

At the appointed hour the friends met in the lane.

"Which way do we go?" inquired Andrew.

"Home," was James' reply.

"Oh, you take it at home?" said Andrew.

"I make it at home," answered James.

"Well," observed Andrew, "that's very good of the woman that owns ye. Now mine takes on so about a drop of anything that she's as hard almost on the cordials as she used to be on the whiskey."

"My Mary helps to make mine," observed James.

"And do you bottle it or keep it on draught?" inquired Andrew, very much interested in the 'cordial' question.

James laughed very heartily at this, and answered,

"Oh, I keep mine on draught—always on draught, there's nothing like having plenty of a good thing, so I keep mine always on draught;" and then James laughed again, so heartily, that Andrew thought surely his real temperance cordial must contain something quite as strong as what he had blamed him for taking.

James' cottage door was open, and as he approached it they saw a good deal of what was going forward within. A square table, placed in the centre of the little kitchen, was covered by a clean white cloth, knives, forks and plates for the whole family, were ranged upon it in excellent order; the hearth had been swept clean, the children rosy, well dressed, [illegible] Mary, whom her husband had characterised as "the patient," was busy and bustling in the very act of adding to the coffee, which was steaming on the table, the substantial accompaniments of fried eggs and bacon, with large dishes of potatoes. When the children saw their father, they ran to meet him with a great shout and clung around to tell him all they had done that day. The oldest girl declaring she had achieved the heel of a stocking; one boy wanted his father to come and see how straight he had planted the cabbages; while another avowed his proficiency in addition, and volunteered to do a sum instanter upon a slate which he had just cleaned. Happiness in a cottage seems always more real than it does in a gorgeous palace. It is not wasted in large rooms—it is concentrated—a great deal of love in a small space—a great, *great* deal of joy and hope within narrow walls, and compressed, as it were, by a low roof. Is it not a blessed thing that the most moderate means become enlarged by the affections that the love of a peasant within his sphere, is as deep, as fervent, or true, as lasting, as sweet, as the love of a prince?—that all our best and purest affections will grow and expand in the poorest soil? and that we need not be rich to be happy? James felt all this and more when he entered his cottage, and was thankful to God who had opened his eyes, and taught him what a number of this world's gifts that were within even his humble reach, might be enjoyed without sin.—He stood—a poor but happy father within the sacred temple of his home; and Andrew had the warm heart of an Irishman beating in his bosom, and consequently shared his joy.

"I told you," said James "I had the *true temperance cordial* at home—do you see it in the simple prosperity by which, owing to the blessings of temperance, I am surrounded? do you not see it in the rosy cheeks of my children, in the smiling eyes of my wife—did I not tell truly that she helped to make it? Is not this a true cordial?" he continued, while his own eyes glistened, with many tears. "Is not the prosperity of this cottage a *true temperance cordial*? and is it not always on draught, flowing from an ever filling fountain? Am I not right—Andrew: and will you not forthwith take my receipt, and make it for yourself? You will never wish for any other: it is warmer than ginger, and sweeter than anniseed. I am sure you will agree with me that a loving wife in the enjoyments of the humble comforts which an industrious sober husband can bestow, smiling, healthy, well clad children, a clean cabin, where the fear of God banishes all other fears, make THE TRUE TEMPERANCE CORDIAL.

Excellent Repartee.—The Rev. Dr. M'C., minister of Douglas, in Clydesdale, was one day dining in a large party where the Honorable Henry Erskine and some other lawyers were present. A great dish of cresses being presented after dinner, Dr. M'C. who was extravagantly fond of vegetables, helped himself much more freely than any other person, and as he ate with his fingers, with a peculiar voracity of manner, Mr. Erskine was struck with the idea that he resembled Nebuchadnezzar in his state of condemnation. Resolved to give him a hit for the apparent grossness of his taste and manner of eating, the wit addressed him with "Dr. M'C. ye bring me in mind of the great king Nebuchadnezzar;" and the company were beginning to titter at the ludicrous allusion, when the reverend vegetable devourer replied, "Ay! do I mind ye o' Nebuchadnezzar? That'll be because I'm eating among the bruits!"

SINGULAR BANTER.—At a soiree recently given, some young ladies urged a dashing and *spirited* young fellow to join the Washingtonians. He promised to do so, if any one in the company would compose a verse of poetry presenting as strong reasons *against* drinking as one he could recite in *favor*. The challenge was accepted, and the young gentleman gave this verse from Anacreon:

"When I drink I feel, I feel,
Visions of poetic zeal;
When I drink, my sorrow's o'er!
I think of doubts and tears no more"

The above was instantly answered as follows:

"Thus sang the old bard, and on the couch sunk,
As mellow as grapes in October;
He found it a foretaste of Heav'n to get drunk,
But he found it a hell to get sober!"

The young gentleman immediately joined the teetotallers!—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Two citizens courting the daughter of Themistocles, he preferred the worthy man to the rich one, and assigned this reason: "I had rather she should have a man without money, than money without a man."

Or as Bulwer says: "The mate for beauty should be a *man*, not a money chest."

"If Christians must contend," says Jeremy Taylor, "let it be like the olive and the vine, which shall bear the most and best fruit; not like the aspen and the elm, which shall make the most noise in the wind."

"John, how I wish it was as much the fashion to trade wives as it is to trade horses!"

"Why so, Peter?"

"I'd cheat somebody most shocking bad fore night."

A Heart.—What a curious thing a heart is, ain't it young ladies! There is as much difference in hearts as faces A woman's heart is a sacred thing, and full of purity. How proud a man ought to be, to have it placed in his keeping,—to have a pretty girl love him so well that she will give it to him and tell him that it loves him more than any other! "Isn't it curious, ladies?"

Confab.—"Papa, what does the Editor lick his Price Current with?"

"Whip it? He don't whip it my child."

"Then he lies, pa."

"Hush! Tom, that's a very naughty word."

"Well, by George! this one says, "Price [illegible] corrected," —and I guess when I gets *corrected* I gets *licked*—hey—don't I?"

"*Nuf ced*—my son."—[Rich. Star.

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives:

By the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it."

In strict compliance with the positive obligation thus imposed upon me by the Constitution, not having been able to bring myself to approve a bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," I returned the same to the House, with my objections to its becoming a law. These objections, which entirely satisfied my own mind of the great impolicy, if not the unconstitutionality, of the measure, were presented in the most respectful, and even deferential terms. I would not have been so far forgetful of what was due from one department of the Government to another, as to have intentionally employed, in my official intercourse with the House, any language that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive to those to whom it was addressed. If, in assigning my objections to the bill, I had so far forgotten what was due to the House of Representatives as to impugn its motives in passing the bill, I should owe, not only to that House, but to the country, my most profound apology. Such departure from propriety is, however, not complained of in any proceeding which the House has adopted. It has, on the contrary, been expressly made a subject of remark, and almost of complaint, that the language in which my dissent was couched was studiously guarded and cautious.

Such being the character of the official communication in question, I confess I was wholly unprepared for the course which has been pursued in regard to it. In the exercise of the power to regulate its own proceedings, the House, for the first time, it is believed, in the history of the Government, thought proper to refer the message to a select committee of its own body, for the purpose (as my respect for the House would have compelled me to infer) of deliberately weighing the objections urged against the bill by the Executive, with a view to its own judgement upon the question of the final adoption or rejection of the measure.

Of the temper and feelings in relation to myself of some of the members selected for the performance of this duty, I have nothing to say. That was a matter entirely within the discretion of the House of Representatives. But that committee, taking a different view of its duty from that which I should have supposed had led to its creation, instead of confining itself to the objections urged against the bill, availed itself of the occasion formally to arraign the motives of the President for others of his acts since his induction into office. In the absence of all proof, and, as I am bound to declare, against all law or precedent in parliamentary proceedings, and, at the same time, in a manner which would be difficult to reconcile with the comity hitherto sacredly observed in the intercourse between independent and co-ordinate departments of the Government, it has assailed my whole official conduct, without a shadow of a pretext for such assault; and, stopping short of impeachment, has charged me, nevertheless, with offences declared to deserve impeachment.

Had the extraordinary report which the committee thus made to the House been permitted to remain without the action of the latter, I should not have uttered a regret, or complaint, upon the subject. But unaccompanied as it is by any particle of testimony to support the charges it contains, without a deliberate examination, almost without any discussion, the House of Representatives has been pleased to adopt it as its own, thereby to become, my accuser before the country, and before the world. The high character of such an accuser, the gravity of the charges which have been made, and the judgement pronounced against me, by the adoption of the report upon a distinct and separate vote of the House, leave me no alternative but to enter my solemn protest against the proceeding, as unjust to myself as a man, as an invasion of my constitutional powers as Chief Magistrate of the American people, and as a violation, in my person, of rights secured to every citizen by the laws and the Constitution. That Constitution has intrusted to the House of Representatives the sole power of impeachment. Such impeachmen is required to be tried before the most august tribunal known to our institutions.

The Senate of the United States, composed of the representatives of the sovereignty of the States, is converted into a hall of justice; and, in order to insure the strictest observance of the rules of evidence, and of legal procedure, the Chief Justice of the United States, the highest judicial functionary of the land, is required to preside over its deliberations. In the presence of each judicatory, the voice of faction is presumed to be silent, and the sentence of guilt or innocence is pronounced under the most solemn sanctions of religion, of honor, and of law.—To such a tribunal does the Constitution authorize the House of Representatives to carry up its accusations against any chief of the Executive department whom it may believe to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. Before that tribunal the accused is confronted with his accusers, and may demand the privilege which the humblest citizen, has of a full, patient, and impartial inquiry into the facts, upon the testimony of witnesses, rigidly examined, and deposing in the face of day. If such a proceeding had been adopted towards me, unjust as I should certainly have regarded it, I should, I trust, have met it with a becoming constancy a trial as painful as it would have been undeserved. I would have manifested, by a profound submission to the laws of my country, my perfect faith in her justice; and, relying on the purity of my motives, and the rectitude of my conduct, should have looked forward with confidence to a triumphant refutation in the presence of that country, and by the solemn judgement of such a tribunal, not only of whatever charges might have been formally preferred against me, but of all the calumnies of which I have hitherto been the unresisting victim. As it is, I have been accused without evidence, and condemned without a hearing.—As far as such proceedings can accomplish it, I am deprived of public confidence in the administration of the Government, and denied even the boast of a good name—a name transmitted to me from a patriot father, prized as my proudest inheritance, and carefully preserved for those who are to come after me, as the most precious of all earthly possessions. I am not only subjected to imputations affecting my character as an individual, but am charged with offences against the country, so grave and so heinous as to deserve public disgrace and disfranchisement. I am charged with violating pledges which I never gave; and because I execute what I believe to be the law, with usurping powers not conferred upon the President by the Constitution, from corrupt motives and for unwarrantable ends. And these charges are made without any pretence of evidence to sustain them, and, as I solemnly affirm, without any foundation in truth.

Why is a proceeding of this sort adopted at this time? Because I found in the fact, that, having been elected to the second office under the institution by the free and voluntary suffrages of the people, I have succeeded to the first, according to the express provisions of the fundamental law of the same people? It is true that the succession of the Vice President to the Chief Magistracy has never occurred before, and that all prudent and patriotic minds have looked on this new trial of the wisdom and stability of our institutions with a somewhat anxious concern. I have been made to feel too sensibly the difficulties of my unprecedented position, not to know all that is intended to be conveyed in the reproach cast upon a President without a party. But I found myself placed in this most responsible station, by no usurpation or contrivance of my own. I was called to it, under Providence, by the supreme law of the land, and the deliberately declared will of the people. It is by these, the people, that I have been clothed with the high powers which they have seen fit to confide to their Chief Executive, and been charged with the solemn responsibility under which those powers are to be exercised. It is to them I hold myself answerable, as a moral agent, for a free and conscientious discharge of the duties which they have imposed upon me. It is not as an individual merely, that I am now called upon to resist the encroachment of unconstitutional power. I represent the Executive authority of the people of the United States; and it is in their name (whose mere agent and servant I am, and whose will, declared in their fundamental law, I dare not, even were I inclined, to disobey,)—that I protest against every attempt to break down the undoubted constitutional power of this department, without a solemn amendment of that fundamental law.

I am determined to uphold the Constitution in this, as in other respects, to the utmost of my ability, and in defiance of all personal consequences. What may happen to an individual is of little importance; but the Constitution of the country, or any of its great and clear principles and provisions, is too sacred to be surrendered, under any circumstances whatever, by those who are charged with its protection and defence. Least of all should he be held guiltless, who, placed at the head of one of the great departments of the Government, should shrink from the exercise of its unquestionable authority on the most important occasions; and should consent, without a struggle, to efface all the barriers so carefully created by the people to control and circumscribe the powers confided to their various agents. It may be desirable, as the majority of the House of Representative has declared it is, that no such checks upon the will of the Legislature should be suffered to continue. This is a matter for the people and the States to decide; but, until they shall have decided it, I shall feel myself bound to execute, without fear or favor, the law, as it has been written by our predecessors.

I protest against this whole proceeding of the House of Representatives, as *ex parte* and *extra judicial*. I protest against it as subversive of the common right of all citizens to be condemned only upon a fair and impartial trial, according to law and evidence, before the country. I protest against it, as destructive of all the comity of intercourse between the Departments of this Government, and destined, sooner or later, to lead to conflicts fatal to the peace of the country and the integrity of the Constitution. I protest against it, in the name of that Constitution, which is not only my own shield of protection and defence, but that of every American citizen. I protest against it, in the name of the people, by whose will I stand where I do, and by whose authority I exercised the power which I am charged with having usurped, and to whom I am responsible for a firm and faithful discharge, according to my own convictions of duty, of the high stewardship confided to me by them. I protest against it, in the name of all regulated liberty, and all limited Government, as a proceeding tending to the utter destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution, and accumulating in the hands of the House of Representatives or a bare majority of Congress, for the time being, an uncontrolled and despotic power. And I respectfully ask that this, my protest, may be entered upon the journals of the House of Representatives, as a solemn and formal declaration, for all time to come, of the injustice and unconstitutionality of such a proceeding.

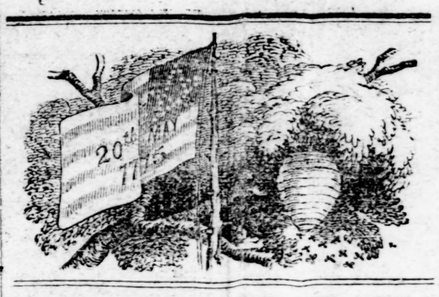
JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1842.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1842.

DEAR SIR: As you will already see from the papers of the City, the Big Tariff, as it is rightfully termed, passed the House of Representatives several days since, and that by *one* vote from our State, Mr. Stanly, and, I regret to say, by the entire votes of the Democrats from Pennsylvania and several from New York. On yesterday it passed the Senate, with some trifling amendments. It was a day of great feeling and anxiety. The debate which had before taken place, being on various propositions to amend, had not disclosed the determination of the Senators on the final vote. The concluding debate was, therefore, one of great interest, and the different speeches were listened to with great attention. It was opened by Mr. Buchanan, who declared himself in principle opposed to the bill, but felt bound to vote for it. He was followed by different "whig" Senators, who proclaimed, one by one, their triumph over themselves, as Mr. Crittenden termed it, in their determination to vote for the bill. Then came Mr. Wright, who was listened to with profound attention. He, too, spoke against the bill, in principle, but felt, like Mr. Buchanan, forced to yield to *necessity*, and vote for it. Mr. Woodbury answered this plea of necessity, and showed there was nothing in it, and avowed his resolution to adhere to his principles and vote against the bill. Mr. Calhoun then closed the debate, in a calm and dignified manner; denouncing no one, nor complaining of any one, but avering this to be the highest *protective* Tariff which has ever been passed by Congress. The situation of Mr. Calhoun was a responsible one; but he discharged it with great calmness and fortitude. It is but just to say, the Democracy of New Hamshire and Maine, with but one exception, as did that of Ohio, remained firm. New York gave way in part, and Pennsylvania in toto; and not content with its desertion, now rejoices in its union with the whiggery, and denounces the South as *fanatics*—because, forsooth, we are not willing to be taxed a hundred per cent. for the benefit of their manufacturers. The bill will, no doubt, finally pass the House to-morrow and be approved by the Prsident. For whilst Mr. Tyler, as a Virginian, would, without doubt, vote against such a measure, he will not feel himself authorised to defeat it as President.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Major Noah says in his paper, that Mr. CLAY will not be the Whig candidate for the Presidency, but that John Quincy Adams will. Bennett of the Herald, says that Mr. Clay will be dropped as he was before, and another "military chieftain," Gen. Scott, taken up in his stead. Noah and Bennett both were for Harrison.—*Pendleton Messenger.*



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1842

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to is final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

MR. CALHOUN'S PROSPECTS.

From all quarters of the country, we receive by every mail fresh and cheering evidences of the rapidly growing popularity of Mr. CALHOUN. The Democratic press in the South, with scarce an exception, are strongly urging his claims for the Presidency; and even the neutral papers are coming out for him. A late number of the *Mobile Daily Ledger*, a very able neutral paper, thus announces its change of character:

"There are various rumors in circulation that the Ledger intends to throw off the garb of neutrality, and hoist the banner of JOHN C. CALHOUN. This is in a measure true; and in a day or two we shall tell our readers plainly what our intentions are.

"It is needless to say that we are an ardent admirer of Mr. Calhoun. Some years ago, when we first commenced the hardships and annoyances of doing up daily editorials for the Examiner, we took frequent occasion to pass encomiums on the distinguished South Carolinian.

"Since that time, it is useless for us to tell the reader who is accustomed to observe political events, that John C. Calhoun has grown wonderfully in reputation and popularity; and that consequently, our admiration of him has increased in a due ratio. We believe him to be in intellect second to no man in the country; in patriotism above nearly all our public men; and in soundness of opinion and independence, a very model for the young and ambitious statesman."

"With these sentiments, it is by no means marvellous that we should go to his support with warmth of feeling and a strong desire to see him elevated to that station which he so well merits; and in which honor will be reflected from himself to the country of our common birth and affection."

And at the North, we feel assured Mr. CALHOUN is also fast gaining in the popular feeling. The last Columbia *Carolinia* says:

"A respected friend in Washington writes to us: 'I think I am warranted in saying that the prospects of Mr. CALHOUN are daily improving. In my late trip I met with a number of distinguished gentlemen of our party, and assure you he was the favorite of all, without a single exception. He is beyond all doubt the strongest man of the party, and I have no doubt will be the nominee of the Convention. His great fitness for administrative duties, added to his exalted talents, and purity of character, are daily winning converts in his behalf.

"The New York *Herald* of the 26th inst., says: This statesman is going ahead rapidly as one of the democratic candidates for the Presidency. One of the papers in this city has declared in his favor—so has the democracy of Richmond County passed a resolution looking that way.

"The same paper of next day observes: 'In the Pewter Mug yesterday, at a promiscuous meeting, out of 70 perons polled, there were 6 for Calhoun, and 3 for Van Buren.'

"A gentleman in Wilcox County, Alabama, sends us several subscribers who he says desire a paper from this State friendly to Mr. CALHOUN, and intimates that we may expect a number more on the same account.

"A spontaneous feeling of admiration, regard, and preference seems to be rising among the people, in favor of this truly great and patriotic statesman, and we should not be surprised to see soon what politicians call "a ground swell" in his favor."

But Mr. CALHOUN'S last and great speech against the Tariff, has raised him higher in the estimation of the friends of free principles than any effort of his life. Speaking of this speech, the *Federal Union*, the leading Democratic paper in Georgia, says:

"We have read the production attentively, and fearlessly pronounce it to be one of the greatest efforts of human genius. For sound and philosophical argument, it is perfectly unanswerable. We commend it to our readers, and hope they will look over it carefully. We are sincere in the belief, that *Calhoun* is the man for the Democracy of the Union, in the great contest which is waging betwen Henry Clay with his odious Indian and Tariff principles on the one hand, and the friends of free principles on the other."

"We cannot conclude this notice without giving an extract from the closing part of the speech on the subject of *free trade*:

"'The great popular party is already rallied almost *enmasse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds; on that banner is inscribed, FREE TRADE, LOW DUTIES, NO DEBT, SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country.'

"Let the Democracy of the State of Georgia and of the whole Union, inscribe these great doctrines of John C. Calhoun on their banner, and the country will be safe."

[illegible] *Enquirer* says:

"The protective system in a more oppressive form than ever before, is again the law of the land.

We point the reader's attention to Mr. Calhoun's terse and stricking remarks at the conclusion of the great debate of Saturday. The words are few, but full of power and truth; they glitter like sharp lightning from point to point along the dark waste of this new bill of abominations."

The *Madisonian*, received yesterday morning, comes out in a long and well written article for Mr. CALHOUN. The *Madisonian*, it will be remembered, is the official organ of Mr. TYLER at Washington. The article is such a capital one, we shall copy it next week.

☞ The *Western Carolinian* thus notices the meeting of the Democracy in this place on the 23d ultimo:

"The Republicans of old Mecklenburg held on the 23d ultimo, a great meeting in Charlotte, and unanimously nominated *John C. Calhoun* for the next Presidency. We learn from private accounts, as well as through the *Jeffersonian*, that the meeting was not only unanimous in this movement, but that a feeling of great enthusiasm characterized the proceedings. From the notice of the Jeffersonian, which we extract, it will be seen that all the leading Democrats and some of the Whigs of the County, and prominent ones too, took an active and zealous part on the occasion.

"This is a highly propitious movement. In 1775 Mecklenburg, unaided and alone, with the darring spirit which struck for Liberty in our great Revolution, *first* hoisted the flag of Independence in a contest that was crowned with success and glory; and now from the same spot, and by the sons of the same noble Patriots, we see the flag of *Reform* flung out to the breeze as the signal of success in a great cause that must triumph if the South prove true to herself. We hail it as a glad omen, and with this banner "on the outward wall," under the lead of old Mecklenburg, well worthy to take the front rank in such a cause, many will follow. Her call will be responded to with enthusiasm from the mountains to the sea."

We will conclude our extracts on this subject today, by the following portion of a leading article in the *New York Tribune* of 3d inst. The *Tribune* is the ablest and most dignified and magnanimous Clay paper we know in the country.

After noticing the numerous and strong movements among the northern Democracy in favor of Mr. CALHOUN, the *Tribune* says:

"We rejoice at these demonstrations in favor of Mr. CALHOUN, not merely because we regard him as a man of genius, ability, and integrity, but because we regard him as the natural and fitting antagonist of HENRY CLAY. While the politics of these two Statesmen are antipode, there are many points of striking resemblance in their characters. Each is ardent in his temperament, frank in his declarations, fearless in his movements, and animated by a deep devotion to what he believes the true, enduring interests of the country. Either would make a President of whom, politics out of the question, any American might well be proud. In early life they battled bravely side by side in support of Mr Madison and the War policy; in later years they were first proposed for President at the same time; and now, twenty years later, it would be a spectacle to stir the blood to witness these two master spirits of the time arrayed against each other for President in a contest which to each must be final. It would be like the meeting of Hannibal and Scipio on the field of Zama, or of Napoleon and Wellington at Waterloo.

"Mr. Calhoun has changed more than Mr. Clay in the course of his long and brilliant though not eminently fortunate public career, but each has one advantage over their Kinderhook competitor; neither of *them* was ever on more than one side of a great question at a time, and that side was always well known to the public. No Sheep speech can be expected, no 'letter to Sherrod Williams' desired from either. For good or for evil the country knows them, and he who should write to either for his opinion on any public question would excite a laugh of derision at his ignorance from Castine to Galena. Each is the living embodiment of the great principles on which he appeals to the people. A contest between them would be one strictly of principle; it would enlighten the public mind, and settle several great questions of National policy, for years to come.—Why shall not such be the issue?"

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The Indiana State Journal, (whig) admits that the Democratic majority in the Legislature of that State on joint ballot is *seven*—and a tie in one County.

Democratic majority in Missouri Legislature, *seventy-two!*

Democratic majority in Illinois Legislature, *forty-six!*

Democratic majority in Alabama Legislature, *forty-four!*

Whig majority in Kentucky Legislature, *twenty-eight*—heretofore about sixty or seventy.

In the late *State* elections, the Democrats have been achieving such brilliant victories, that our papers have overlooked the gallant Ioway Democracy. The elections there for members of the Territorial Legislature have turned out another Democratic victory—*one* majority in the Senate, and *six* in the House—seven on joint ballot. "*Stop that ball!*" say the Whigs.

IMPORTANT FACT.

One of our cotemporaries, we don't remember which now, recently called attention to the fact, that in each of the Legislatures of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, all to meet this winter, the democrats have, or will undoubtedly have a majority. Such a harmony in the political views of the Legislatures of all these Southern States has not before existed for many years, if ever in the history of our Government. And we look upon this circumstance as the most fortunate political occurrence of the times: It will enable the friends of Republican principles in the South to take a bold and united stand for the re-establishment of their principles in the Federal Government, and against a protective tariff and a National Bank. Our standard of undying opposition to protective duties should be unfurled at every State Capitol in the South this winter, and thus a fresh impulse be given to the good old doctrines of '98, that will secure for them, under the lead of our gallant Chieftain, a brilliant victory at the ballot box in the Union in 1844.

The Vermont elections took place on the 6th instant. No news as yet.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The following is the vote by which this new "Bill of Abominations" passed the Senate:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Buchanan, Choate, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, *Williams*, Woodbridge, and *Wright*.—24.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, *Archer*, Bagby, Benton, *Berrien*, Calhoun, *Clayton*, Cuthbert, Fulton, *Graham, Henderson*, King, Linn, *Mangum*, Merrick, *Preston, Rives*, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, and Young.—23.

Four Democrats voting *for* and nine Whigs *against* the Bill. It has been a source of deep mortification to the Democracy of the South, that on this all important question—to us almost an issue of life and death, we were deserted by those leading Democratic Senators from the North, Messrs. WRIGHT of New York, and BUCHANAN of Pennsylvania. We had no right to, and did not, expect such treachery at their hands. The friendly confidence expressed towards Mr. W. by the Democratic meeting here on the 23d ult., in naming him as our first choice for Vice President on Mr. CALHOUN'S ticket, has been reciprocated, how?—by the imposition upon us of a burdensome and unconstitutional Tariff, which would not have passed but for Mr. WRIGHT'S vote in its favor. As Democrats, we may ask Messrs. Wright and Buchanan where were their constitutional scruples when they voted for this Bill, which both acknowledged to be highly protective in its character? We have but little confidence in any man's Democracy, who acknowledges the expediency or constitutionality of a protective tariff, and the South will support no man who holds such views.

THE PROTEST

Of President TYLER against the Report of Adams on the Veto Message, and the adoption by the House of that Report, will be found in our columns to-day. It is a dignified castigation of the reckless majority in the House for a high-handed and unwarrantable act of legislative despotism. Mr. Tyler evidently has a good deal of the old Virginia game-cock in him, and its time the Whig slang-whangers in Congress were beginning to believe it. A few more cuffs from the "Capting," and Whigery will be a gone coon sure enough.

☞ The vote of the North Carolina delegation in the House on the Tariff Bill, was as follows: for it, *Edward Stanly*, (whig.) Against it, Messrs. Arrington, Caldwell, Daniel, Deberry, McKay, Mitchell, Rayner, Saunders, Shepherd, Graham, Washington. Absent, Rencher. So odious is the Bill that but three Whigs from the whole South would vote for it—to wit: White and Moore of Louisiana, and Stanly of this State. *Ned* don't even *hope* to get back to Congress again.

British Whiggery.—We have always been satisfied that the leading men of the modern Whig party at the North, love Great Britain, her institutions and interests, more than they do their own Government and people. A striking manifestation of this British feeling was lately evinced at a public dinner given by the Whigs of New York to Lord Ashburton just before he sailed for England.—When the toast to "the President of the United States" was announced, not a word of applause was heard; but when the toast to "the Queen of England," came immediately after, the house resounded with three times three cheers. Comment is useless.

THE STORMS.

The country along the northeast coast of this State and the adjacent parts of Virginia, for many miles from the sea, has been visited this Summer with several storms of rain and wind of unprecedented severity. The destruction of property, in the blowing down of houses and fences and washing away of mill dams and mills, the drowning of stock, &c., has been very great; but the greatest loss has been in the almost entire destruction of the grain crops in that rich agricultural country. One of the most severe storms came soon after wheat harvest, when the grain was still standing in shocks in the field. The rivers overflowed their banks everywhere, and it is supposed that not less than one millions of bushels of wheat were carried away from the bottoms on the James, Roanoke, Meherrin, and other rivers. And the following account will convey some idea of the vast damage done to the great corn-growing region of the Roanoke, Chowan, New River, &c. The account is distressing:

Extract of a letter from a Planter, near Halifax, (N. C.) dated August 7.

"You have heard of the great freshet, gale, &c., which occurred about the middle of last month, but I presume have seen no proper estimate of the losses. From all I am able to learn of the injury done to the corn crop on this river, I should say that from 250 to 300,000 bushels of corn were destroyed by the gale or freshet—not less than the least figure.—This is from Gaston and the mouth of the Roanoke. The crops on the Meherrin, Tar, Chowan, and in the north counties have suffered vastly. From Onslow county on New River to the Nansemond in those counties near the seaboard and which constitute the granary of the eastern part of North Carolina, the crops are almost entirely ruined. Many planters who expected to sell from 2,500 to 5,000 bushels of corn will not make bread enough for the support of their estates. I therefore estimate the losses of corn in the eastern part of North Carolina to be no less than one million of bushels, besides a considerable quantity of wheat, oats, peas, &c. Corn is worth now in several counties contiguous to this, and in this county from 90 cts. to $1 per bushel.

"Of one thing I think we may be certain, that no corn will come to your market the next year from Roanoke, and very little if any from the northern counties. It is the first freshet within the memory of man, or handed down by tradition, happening in the month of July.—*Charleston Courier.*

"Whig Times" and Yellow Fever in Orleans.—We learn from New Orleans, that stores there were lately sold for four, five, six, and seven thousand dollars, which three years ago brought twenty thousand each! The yellow fever is on the increase, and the cases of a malignant type.—*Plebian.*

AGRICULTURE.

ed our time and attention, that we have neglected to call the attention of our County readers to the laudable exertions of a few of our most enterprizing farmers to revive and build up the "Mecklenburg Agricultural Society." We may differ about politics, but all agree that the state of agricultural economy in this part of the country, is wretchedly below par, notwithstanding our good soil and many natural advantages, and in the face of the rapid advances and wonderful improvements in the science every day making by our fellow-citizens of other States—which improvements are spread before the world in almost every public journal we open. All our farmers will agree that one of two things will come to pass in Western North Carolinia in a few years, to wit: Our systems of Agriculture and Rural Economy will undergo a radical change and improvement; or the mass of our people will hunt homes on the virgin soil of the West. And where is the real Carolinian who can think of leaving his native State, where repose the ashes of kindred and friends, the home of childhood and the scenes of youthful pleasures, without pain and regret?—Would they not be better contented, and feel prouder and happier to see their good old mother State march forward in the true spirit of improvement—to see her deserted dwellings converted into habitations of plenty and prosperity, and her sterile fields heavily laden with the rich fruits of an improved husbandry?—to see banished our present race of scrubby cattle, half-wooled sheep, and starveling hogs, and in their place an improved stock that would yield their owner an hundred per cent. more for the same food and attention? With no vast expense or trouble this region of North Carolina could be made to equal the beautiful and productive agricultural regions of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; and *this improvement can alone*, in our opinion, *be brought about by the agency of Agricultural Societies*, to be formed in the several counties. Look at other classes of our fellow-citizens: Why is it that the manufacturer, the lawyer, the physician, and the mechanic are enabled to get along so smoothly in the world, and effect such great improvements in their respective branches of science and arts? They associate and combine together to make experiments and to benefit each with the other's wisdom and experience. This the farmers of Mecklenburg must do, if they wish to gain information and make substantial improvements in their systems of agriculture and rural economy. The good work has been commenced by a few: will not the others join them?—certainly, for all have an equal interest at stake.

By the following proceedings of the July meeting, it will be seen our Society intends holding a FAIR in the Fall of 1843; and the list of Premiums are published now that those who wish to contend for them can have a fair start. The premiums are small, but it must be recollected the Society is yet small also, and not very strong in funds. It is understood, we believe, that any person *not* a member of the Society, by paying into its Treasury *five dollars*, may compete for any one of the premiums:

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

According to adjournment, the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society met at the "Charlotte Hotel," on Saturday the 30th July, 1842. The President, Dr. STEPHEN FOX, took the Chair; and after the minutes of last meeting were read, Mr. Hampton, from the Committee appointed to revise the Constitution and report amendments, if any were deemed necessary, reported an amended Constitution, which was read and its consideration postponed to the annual meeting on the last Saturday in October next.

On motion of Lewis Dinkins, Esq., it was

Resolved, That this Society hold a FAIR at its annual meeting in the Fall of 1843, and that the following list of PREMIUMS be offered on that occasion:

PREMIUMS

At the FAIR of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society for the Fall of 1843:

For the best lot of *Corn* grown on two acres of reclaimed land, *Five Dollars*.

For the best lot of *Wheat* grown on two acres of reclaimed land, *Five Dollars*.

For the greatest quantity of artificial *Grass* grown on one acre of land, *Five Dollars*.

For the greatest quantity of *Cotton* (by wt.) grown on two acres of reclaimed land, *Five Dollars*.

For the best lot of *Turnips* grown on half an acre of reclaimed land, *Two Dollars*.

For the best *Colt* under one year old, *Two Dollars and fifty cents*; and for the best *Colt* over one and under two years old, *Two Dollars and fifty cents*.

For the best *Mule Colt* under one year old, *Two Dollars and fifty cents*; and for the best *Mule Colt* under two and over one year old, *Two Dollars and fifty cents*.

For the best *Yearling Bull Calf*, *Two Dollars and fifty cents*; and for the best *Bull* two year old, *Two Dollars and fifty cents*.

For the best *Yearling Heifer Calf*, *Two Dollars and fifty cents*; and for the best *Heifer* two year old, *Two Dollars and fifty cents*.

For the best *Boar Pig* six months old, *Two Dollars and fifty cents*; and for the best *Boar* one year old, *Two Dollars and fifty cents*.

For the best *Sow Pig* six months old, *Two Dollars and fifty cents*; and for the best *Sow* one year old, *Two Dollars and fifty cents*.

For the best two-horse *Plow*, *Two Dollars*; and for the best one-horse *Plow*, *One Dollar*.

For the best Treatise on Manuring, *Ten Dollars*.

For the best lot of ten yards *Domestic Silk Fabric*, *Four Dollars*.

For the best lot of two pounds of *Domestic Sewing Silk*, *Three Dollars*.

For the best *Milch Cow*, *Five Dollars*.

For the largest *Hog*, *Two Dollars*.

It was Resolved, That the above Premiums be awarded in gold or silver plate, with suitable devices emblematical of the objects of the Society.

After ordering the proceedings of this meeting, together with the list of Premiums to be published in the Charlotte papers, the Society adjourned to meet again in Charlotte on the last Saturday in October. JOSEPH SMITH, Reg. Sec.

ANCIENT ADVERTISEMENT.

ing copy of an advertisement issued in this place in 1772. It is in manuscript written in the most beautiful and perfect style of penmanship, and the only alteration or addition made by us has been to *punctuate* it, as that was entirely neglected. The manuscript was found among the papers of the late Maj. Thomas Alexander of this County. The College alluded to in the advertisement was built, notwithstanding the act of assembly was "disallowed of by his Majesty," and stood, we learn, near the spot now occupied by the family residence of Col. Wm. J. Alexander in this Town:

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"Notwithstanding the Act of Assembly for Founding, Establishing and Endowing Queen's College has been disallowed of by his Majesty, yet the former Trustees of said College, and its other friends, still desirous to promote the most important scheme of Education, and determined to execute their former Design so far as to build a large and commodious School-House, and constantly to support a good sufficient school for the Learned Languages and the Liberal Arts and Sciences, under able Teachers, which they charitably hope will answer almost all the valuable and desirable purposes intended by the said Act of Assembly; and they still hope for all the friendly aid, assistance and liberality of the candid and Generous for to enable them to carry on this their last Undertaking, which they had and might have expected under the said Act of Assembly. And the said former Trustees by this Method acquaint the Publick, that as the Lottery heretofore undertaken for the Benefit of the said College has already met with so great Encouragment that the Tickets are Chiefly sold, they purpose to dispose of the Remainder and draw the same for the Benefit of said school; and that the Drawing thereof will begin on the Twentieth day of February next, that being a time several Gentlemen who are to inspect the same can most conveniently attend.

Sepr. 7th, 1772."

MORE VETOES!

Mr. TYLER has given whiggery Vetoes No 5 and 6! He has killed the Land Distribution Bill passed at the heel of the Session, and the Bill prescribing the qualifications of members of Congress—that is, giving to the Clerk of the present Whig Congress the power to exclude from the next the members from all the States which have not obeyed the Apportionment law of the late session in every particular. Truly the Whiggery have great luck in fishing for Vetoes. As Congress had adjourned before the last two Vetoes were sent in, the next session, as the *Globe* says, "will open with two Messages of objections, which will be food for Whigery to chew upon to the end of its miserable Congressional term."

AFFAIRS IN OHIO.

The revolutionary conduct of the Whig members of the Ohio Legislature, in resigning to keep the Democratic majority from laying off the State into Congressional Districts, is exciting a general expression of deep indignation from the people of that State. Crowded public meetings have been held in almost every County in the State, to rebuke this revolutionary movement, and some of the most distinguished Whigs in the State have taken the stump against their late party friends. Whigery is at a low ebb in Ohio, as may be judged of from the following, which we copy from the *New York Plebian*:

"*Whig Indignation Meeting in Ohio.*—The Ohio Statesman gives the following description of "a great indignation mass meeting," which lately came off in Madison county, in that State. "Two o'clock, P. M., Rev. Stephen Maxy, a coon-skin whig of '40, made his grand entry in town, and took his seat alone, in the school house. In a few moments Mr. Wm. Herrald arrived, and took his seat along side the Rev. old coon. Herrald appointed the old priest President, and the old priest appointed Herrald Secretary. They resolved, that coon hard cider whiggery was at a low ebb, and adjourned without day, date or year."

That it may be known what ground the Whigs had for this revolutionary movement, it is stated that of the twenty-one Districts in Ohio, as the Democrats proposed to lay them off, 13 gave Harrison majorities in 1840, and 8 only for Van Buren.

Our Price Current.—As the season for marketing is at hand, we have inserted again our list of prices at the towns most frequented in trade by the people of this region of country. We shall keep it standing the Fall and Winter out, and our readers may rely on its being a faithful and correct report, as made through the several journals from which we copy.

New Cotton.—We see by our Southern papers, that the new crop of Cotton is flowing into market very rapidly, for so early in the season. The quality is said to be generally good, and the prices average from 8½ to 10½. The *Cheraw Gazette* of August 30, says: "The first bale of new Cotton was brought to this market last Friday from the plantation of Mr. E. W. Harrington, of Marlborough, and was bought by Messrs. B. Bryan & Brother, at 8½ cents. Quality, "good fair.'"

And the last Camden *Journal* says:—"Four bales of Cotton of the new crop were brought to our market last week, and bought by Mr. P. F. Villepigue, at 8 cents. Quality "good fair." The three first bales were from the plantation of John Sanders, Esq., and the other from C. L. Witherspoon's, both of Sumpter District."

The Florida War.—Col. WORTH, the commander of our forces in Florida, recently wound up the war in that region, proceeded to Washington with a great flourish of trumpets, and was promoted to a brevet Brigadier-Generalship for his gallantry in closing the war. But he had scarcely reached Washington and put on his new honors, before news came after him of another desperate battle between a party of hunters in Jefferson county near the Georgia line, and a party of 40 or 50 Indians. The Indians killed five white men and two negroes, burned several houses, plundered plantations, and then cleared out to their hiding places in the swamps. This war has been about fifty times closed in the same way, and it never will be closed differently, until the citizens of Florida and the adjoining counties of Georgia themselves expel the U. S. Troops from the Territory, and exterminate the Indians.

The Albany Cultivator.—The September number of this excellent agricultural work is on our table. We annex the Table of Contents, and add, that the present number fully sustains, in the ability and interest of its articles and the beauty of its typography, the previous numbers of the work:

Cattle Show of the State Society—Fair of the American Institute—Foreign Correspondence; Royal Agricultural Society; Dynamometers—Onondaga Salt; Notices of New Publications, &c; Bommer's Manure—South Down Sheep—Agricultural Warehouses—Ag. Societies and Fairs—State Ag. Society—Quantity of seed per acre; Answers to Inquiries—Condensed Correspondence, &c; Timber—Ground Moles—Rust on Wheat; Ornamental Farm House; Remarks on Agricultural Premiums; Horses and Mules—Sheep Husbandry—Freak of Nature; Wintering Sheep—Queen Bees—Self-fodderring Barn—Mr. Bickett and An Onondaga Farmer—Comments on July Number; Green Manures, &c; —A Query; Mr. Vail's Bull—Culture of Wheat—New Depredator; Farming in Pennsylvania—In Illinois—Spare the Birds—Corn Cutters—A two headed Calf—Queen Bees—Reeling Silk; Cheese Coloring—Transplanting Fruit Gardens; Ross' Seeding Strawberry.

This number is embellished with the following engravings:

Dynamometers; Ornamental Farm House; Principal and Chamber Floors of do.; Working Plans of do; Plan of Ground, Outbuildings, &c.; Self-foddering Barn; Mr. Vail's Bull, Duke of Wellington; Ross' Seeding Strawberry.

Our Democratic friends in Lincoln, will not forget the meeting at Daniel Hoffman's, on Long creek, on Saturday next; and at Smoyer's Store, (Eavesville) on Saturday, 1st October. Hon. G. W. Caldwell will attend and address each meeting.

September 15, 1842.

Married,

In this county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Mr. *John R. Weddington*, of Cabarrus county, to Miss. *Narcissa*, daughter of Capt. James M. Black, of Mecklenburg county.

Died,

In this County, on the 9th inst., *Andrew Marshall*, infant son of V. Y. Williams, aged 6 months and nine days.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 8th of August last, of congestive fever, Mr. *John Tye*, aged about 46 years. The deceased was a good citizen and kind neighbor, and may truly be called an exemplar in secular, as well as spiritual matters. He lived daily in the enjoyment of the love of God, and consequently was a pillar in the church of Christ. A few days before his death, while surrounded by many of his friends and neighbors, he appeared to get happy in the Lord, and to shout his praises, giving us at the same time an undoubted evidence of his acceptance with God. Nearly all his family were sick at the same time, and about a week before his death, one of his daughters, aged about 15 years, died. It was truly a time of affliction, and all ed for the sympathies and aid of all around, and I am happy to say was withheld by none. Thus has died a man greatly loved and esteemed by all, and the vacum occasioned by his death I fear will not soon, if ever, be filled. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, yea saith the spirit, they rest from their labors and their works do follow them. Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."—*Communicated.*

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 7.

Brandy, peach,	45	*Lead, bar,*	7 to 8
do apple,	33 to 36	*Mackerel,*	none
Bacon,	6 to 6½	*Molasses,*	22 to 26
Beeswax,	27 to 28	*Oats,*	30 to 35
Butter,	12½ to 15	*Oil, linseed,*	80 to 85
Balerope,	8 to 10	*Nails, cut,*	6
Coffee,	11 to 12	*Powder, keg,*	$6 50
Cotton,	5 to 8	*Rags*	2½
do bagging,	20 to 25	*Sugar, brown,*	6½ to 10
Corn, (scarce)	60 to 70	*lump,*	14
Candles, F F,	17	*loaf,*	15 to 18
Flour,	$ to $5	*Salt, bushel,*	50 to 60
Feathers,	25 to 30	*sack,*	$2 25 to 2 50
Flaxseed,	$1 to 1 10	*Tallow,*	10 to 10½
Hides, green,	4 to 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	1½ to 2½
do dry,	12½ to 14	*Wheat,*	80 to 90
Iron,	5 to 5½	*Whiskey,*	28 to 30
Lard,	6 to 7	*Wool,*	15 to 20

4-4 sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 *cents pr yd.*
3-4 do do do 5½ *do*
30 inch do, (heam) do 7 *do*
Cotton Yarn, numbers 5 to 10, 14 to 18

COLUMBIA, S. C., SEPT. 8.

Bagging, hemp,	20 to 24	*Corn,*	65 to 70
tow,	18 to 24	*Oats,*	60 to 70
Balerope,	8 to 14	*Peas,*	none
Bacon, hams,	8 to 14	*Lard,*	10 to 12
shoulders	3 to 7	*Lead,*	8 to 11
sides,	5 to 8	*Molasses,*	31½ to 40
Butter,	12½ to 20	*Nails, cut,*	6¼ to 7
Candles, sperm,	35 to 45	*Oil, linseed,*	90 to $1
tallow,	17 to 20	*tanner's,*	$1
Cheese, northern,	12½	*Rice, bushel,*	$3 to 3 50
Coffee, cuba,	11 to 13	*Sugar, brown,*	5 to 9
java,	16 to 18	*loaf,*	16 to 18
rio,	11 to 12½	*lump,*	16 to 17
Cotton,	4½ to 8¼	*Salt, sack,*	$2 50
Mackerel, No 1		*Soap, yellow,*	9 to 13
No 2		*Shot, all sizes,*	9 to 12
No 3	10 to 10½	*Tallow,*	12 to 14
Flour, new,	$6 to 7	*Teas,*	$0 to $1 00

CHERAW, AUG. 29.

Beef, in market,	5½ to 6½	*Flour,*	$5 to 6 50
Bacon, fm wag.	6 to 8	*Feathers,*	30½ to 32
retail,	7 to 8	*Hides, green,*	5
Butter,	12½ to 15	*dry,*	10
Beeswax,	22 to 25	*Iron,*	5 to 6
Bagging,	20 to 25	*Lard,* (scarce)	7 to 8
Balerope,	10 to 12½	*Leather, sole,*	22 to 28
Coffee,	12½ to 15	*Lead, bar,*	8 to 10
Cotton,	4½ to 8¼	*Molasses,*	28 to 43
Corn, (scarce)	50 to 62	*Nails, cut,*	7 to 8

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the PLANTATION on which I now live, lying on the Providence Road ten miles from Charlotte, in Providence Settlement.—The tract contains ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES of good land, on which are good improvements. Those wishing to buy can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on the subscriber. AMBROSE M. REA.

September 13, 1842. 79-3

Milch-Cow Wanted.

ANY person having for sale a good Milch-Cow, with a young calf, can effect a sale by applying immediately to the Editor of the Jeffersonian.

Charlotte, Sept. 5th, 1842.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for a division of Lincoln county. [Sept. 8, 1842. 79-tml

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Cabarrus county, N. C., on the 27th of August last, *Sandy Starns*, a bound boy, between fourteen and fifteen years old. I forewarn all persons from trusting him on my account, and also from harboring him, as I am determined to enforce the law against offenders. I will give the above reward for his delivery.

GEORGE E. LUDWICK.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C., Sept. 1, 1842. 79-3

TO THE WORLD!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by stricly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints.—Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in the country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, recieve your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder it it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermisson. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and dischared matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it and now after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New York. Price $1.

house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physician pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Dr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that I might believe my statement for it is true, true. O how lamely those cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours.

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 25th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant, corner Church and Leonard-sts.

JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer, corner Franklin and Church sts.

ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude, inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths &c, &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know further particulars will find me at my residence, No 27 Warren-street, New-York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it and now after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New York. Price $1.

POETRY.

THE FUTURE LIFE.

BY BRYANT.

How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps
The disembodied spirits of the dead,
When all of thee that time could wither sleeps
And perishes among the dust we tread?

For I shall feel the sting of ceaseless pain,
If there I meet thy gentle presence not;
Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again
In thy serenest eyes the tender thought.

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there?
That heart whose fondest throbs to me were given?
My name on earth was ever in thy prayer,
Shall it be banished from thy tongue in heaven?

In meadows fanned by heaven's life-breathing wind,
In resplendence of that glorious sphere,
And larger movements of the unfettered mind,
Wilt thou forget the love that join'd us here?

The love that lived through all the stormy past,
And meekly with my harsher nature bore,
And deeper grew, and tenderer to the last,
Shall it expire with life, and be no more?

A happier lot than mine, and larger light,
Await thee there; for thou hast bow'd thy will
In cheerful homage to the rule of right,
And loves all, and renderest good for ill.

For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell,
Shrink and consume the heart as heat the scroll;
And wrath hath left its scar—that fire of hell
Hath left its frightful scar upon my soul.

Yet, though thou wearest the glory of the sky,
Wilt thou not keep the same beloved name,
The same fair, thoughtful brow, and gentle eye,
Lovelier in heaven's sweet climate, yet the same?

Shalt thou not teach me, in that calmer home,
The wisdom that I learn'd so ill in this—
The wisdom which is love—till I become
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

AGRICULTURE.

From the South Carolina Temperance Advocate.

REPORT ON WHEAT.

By GEO. W GLENN, *before the Newberry Agricultural Society, at its June meeting*, 1842.

As much has been said and written already on the best mode of cultivating and managing a wheat crop, so as to make it most profitable, I shall only attempt to give the result of my own experience and observation. Much depends on the nature and quality of the soil to be sown as well as on its preparation. A rich clayey soil I conceive to be the best adapted to the production of wheat. The land should be well broken up before the seed is sown, and when that is done, it should be lightly ploughed or harrowed in; after which, (though I have never tried it,) I have no doubt that rolling the ground would be of great service. By thus closing and levelling the surface, the frost of winter will be less injurious to the wheat, and in the spring, the Hessian fly will not find so many burrowing places under clods. But where the ground is thin, or pretty well exhausted, the liberal application of manure is indispensably necessary to insure a good crop. It would be useless, at this time, to say any thing in favor of cotton-seed as a manure for a small grain crop generally, as every farmer understands full well their great utility in this respect, as well as the ease with which they may be applied. When lime cannot be procured, ashes may be substituted in its stead, which has the peculiar quality of closing and rendering the land upon which it is applied more tenacious, and thereby obviating the disadvantages of a soil that is too sandy or porous.

To avoid the misfortune of smut, it is believed that nothing more is required than to soak seed wheat in a solution of blue stone. The solution which I use, is a quarter of a pound dissolved in water to every bushel which I sow. The night before I begin to sow, I put as much wheat in a hogshead as will be required next day, cover it with the solution, stir it a few times, and let it remain all night: the next day it is ready for sowing. In this way, ever since I have adopted the practice, my wheat has been kept clear of the smut, a small amount of which will discolor and spoil the flour. After seed wheat is soaked, and of course considerably swelled, the sower must be careful to take up a large handful at each throw, or it will be too thinly scattered on the ground. I have been in the practice of sowing from three pecks to a bushel to the acre, and find this amount quite sufficient. When wheat stands too thin on the ground, it is disposed to bunch too much, is more succulent, takes longer time to ripen, and is consequently more liable to the rust. If this disease attack a field of wheat, and if the grain have passed what is called the milk state, the sooner it is cut the better. Indeed, I believe the best plan is to harvest a wheat crop when it has advanced about half way between the milk and dead ripe stage, or what might be called the raw state of the grain. At this period it is easier cut, there is less waste in it, and it will make more and better flour. Care should be taken that the bundles should not be tied too large, and that it be left in the shock until it is properly cured, which will require some eight or ten days clear weather, when it may be either handstacked or housed, without running any risk of its moulding. There has been no discovery as yet by which wheat can be secured against the blighting influence of rust. The theory of its production depending on the peculiarity of the season, appears the most rational mode of accounting for it. Warm days, with sufficient moisture to accelerate vegetation, alternated with cool nights, seldom fail to produce the disease. In this way it appears that the capillary tubes in the head and upper part of the stalk, which are the most exposed to the wind and cold, are contracted and prevent an equal circulation; hence an undue accumulation of juice in the leaf and middle part of the stalk, which bursts its way out on the surface, and coming in contact with the atmosphere assumes that rusty appearance, from which it takes its name. Upon a close examination, it will be found that an erasion or rupture of the exterior coat of the stalk has taken place, over which the rust is deposited. If this way of accounting for it be true, it is evident, at once, that to remedy the evil is beyond our control. But shall we say so of the Hessian fly, which, of late years, has been so destructive to our wheat crop? I think not. Much can be done to prevent its ravages. If the field which you intend to sow in wheat be well cultivated and kept clear of grass, and other vegetation upon which the fly subsists, there is not much danger to be apprehendend. It is true that from an adjoining field where flies may be in great abundance, there is danger of their over-running your wheat field.—But in such a case, I would suggest the plan of sowing down a strip of land all round the field, some time before you sow your crop, say in August, or early in September, for the crop is seldom sown now until after frost. In this way the flies might be collected on the outer circle of your field, where they will deposite their eggs in the wheat you have sown for their reception. In the spring, the fly is hatched, and the destruction confined cheifly to this circle, when the balance of the field may escape with little injury.—For twenty-five years I have been cultivating a species of the old red wheat, called the blue stem. I think it is more hardy than most of the other varieties, and on the whole, a pretty sure crop. It usually ripens between the 1st and 10th of June, and is, therefore, more liable to rust than the early spring wheat, but not more so than other late varieties. The season at which it requires harvesting, is a matter of some consideration to the farmer who has a full crop of cotton on hand. It gives sufficient time to have the cotton crop thinned out and worked over, before it requires attention, which is not the case with the early spring wheat. This is one reason why I have continued to sow it as long as I have. But I have another reason also. It has been ascertained by chemical analysis, (an account of which, if I mistake not, may be found in the Albany Cultivator,) that the old red wheat afforded the richest flour. Of several kinds which was put to the test, their relative value being expressed in figures, the lowest was four, and the highest was seven: the white spring wheat being the poorest, and the late red the richest. This statement is made from memory, though it is believed to be substantially correct. My own observation, together with a small experiment which I made a few years since, would incline me to prefer the red May wheat to all other varieties of the early kind. It produces well and makes fine flour, but must be sowed on good land, or it will not grow tall enough to admit of being well gathered. The Siberian is a late wheat, but when it escapes the rust, produces a large, heavy grain, which makes a rich, cream colored flour. Last fall, for the first time, I sowed some of it, and recently had forty-seven bushels and a half ground at Major CHANDLER'S mill, which, by his measure, yielded forty-five pounds of flour to the bushel. I have had a wagon load of the blue stem ground there also, which yielded forty-three pounds to the bushel. The Siberian is some days later in ripening than the blue stem. But it would be difficult to say which makes the better flour, both being very fine.

Some attention has been paid to a new variety, introduced into the District of late from Texas, called the California wheat. If any person has procured a sufficient quantity of the seed to make a fair trial of it, it is hoped that the result will be given to the public. It has been said that it would produce an hundred bushels to the acre; but if it can be made to produce, by ordinary attention, from fifteen to thirty, it would be a valuable acquisition; especially, if the flour should prove to be of a good quality. In the year 1809, I resided in the town of Louisville, in the State of Georgia, and recollect, at that time, there was a new species of wheat introduced into that place, called the Egyptian, by Mr. BERRIEN, the father of Judge BERRIEN, now Senator in Congress from that State. And the following is pretty nearly the history which the Major gave me of it: A poor man in London, after having served an apprenticeship in a grocery, and having saved a small sum for himself, concluded to set up on his own account. Among the few articles which he was able to purchase, there was a crate of hardware, which had been brought from Alexandria, in Egypt. After he had opened his shop, he found that he stood in need of a signboard, but was too poor to purchase one, in lieu of which, he collected a bundle of the straw which came with the package in the crate, and tied it to the top of a pole in a small enclosure near his door. The spring following, he discovered several bunches of fine looking grain growing round the pole, he took care of it, and found that it produced a many-headed, bearded wheat. Of this kind, a friend of Maj. B.'s, in St. Augustine, sent him ninety-six grains, (he was so minute in its history, that it has remained fixed in my memory ever since,) which he drilled in his garden, and with the production of which, he obtained enough the next year to sow a lot adjoining his house. I saw it when it was growing, and was there when it was harvested. Great curiosity was excited respecting it, and many were the applications to secure some of the seed. It bore from three to five and six heads on a stalk. As soon as a grist of it could be prepared for the mill, it was sent, and bread baked of it. While the bread was warm, I understood that it was tolerable good, but when it got cold, it was so hard and glutinous, that it was with much difficulty it could be chewed. This circumstance brought it into disrepute, and I have heard very little of the Egyptian wheat since. Whether the California is of the same kind, I am unable to say, though I think it resembles it very much. And even if it is, its character, for productiveness alone, would make it an article of great importance. If any inherent quality belong to it which has hitherto rendered it difficult to make good bread out of it, I little doubt but that the ingenuity of our good wives, would soon overcome the difficulty, by adopting some new or improved method in the culinary process.

The husbandman has every reason to be encouraged in experimenting on the different varieties of wheat, when he reflects, that in its original state, it was nothing more than a species of wild grass, which, by culture and improvement, has become the 'queen of all bread stuffs," affording a richer sustenance to animal life, than any other grain with which we are acquainted. But after he has made a crop, it requires care to preserve it from the depre- [illegible] The weevil fly deposites its egg in the grain before it is matured, which remains there some weeks before it hatches. You will make more and better flour, if in this time you will prepare your wheat for the mill and have it ground. The practice of leaving it in the shock, exposed to the weather, until the crop of corn and cotton is all laid by, accounts for much of the bad flour which is made in the country. Every rain which it gets after it is ripe, has a tendency to thicken the bran, and darken the flour. Many will leave their wheat out exposed so long to the dew and rain, that the straw is beginning to turn black and is almost rotten, before they prepare it for the mill, and then wonder how it happens that their flour is not as good as that which some of their neighbors have got, perhaps from the same mill, which was ground early.—There are two ways, by either of which the destruction of the weavel may be nearly, if not altogether avoided. The first is by getting the wheat thashed out and cleaned up before the weavel begins to hatch, and exposing it for a day or two to a hot sun, and putting it up in hogsheads while it is warm. In this way the vitality of the egg is destroyed, and consequently, the weavel will never hatch. The other plan is to spread the wheat on an earthen, brick, or rock floor, which will keep the wheat in a temperature too cold to hatch the insect. The grinding may then be done at your leisure, and if the mill be in good order, and the miller understand his business, you will have good flour. But it is impossible to make sweet bread, or to have good looking flour out of badly weavel-eaten wheat.

As respects its preparation for grinding, it may be either too dry or not dry enough. In the first case, the bran will be cut so fine that it is difficult to separate it from the flour, and you will have it speckled. When it is too damp, though the flour will be fine, yet you will lose a portion of it by its adhering to the bran, and in this case you will have a bad turn. To avoid these extremes, my practice has been to sun the grain a few days before it is to be milled, and put it in barrels to have the bran toughened; or which will answer as good, if not a better purpose, sun it the day before you take it to mill, and leave it out until a late hour in the night, if not till morning, under the influence of the night air and dew. You will thus have toughened the bran so as not to run the risk of its being cut up so fine as to mix with the flour, and will get all that is contained in the grain.

I have thus endeavored to give you a plain account of what little I have learned from experience, in the management of a wheat crop, commencing with seed time, and ending with the manufacture of it into flour. The most pleasant part of the subject remains yet undiscussed. The fruition of our labors is the *denouement* to which we all look forward with a great deal of pleasure. And for the enjoyment of bread, in its best form, I am happy to refer you to our wives and daughters.

GEORGE W. GLENN.

The Committee to whom the cultivation of the Turnip was referred,

REPORT.

That they have had the same under consideration, and give the results of their experience. The varieties of turnip which best deserve the attention of farmers in this section of country, are the large flat White top, the Red top, and the Ruta Baga turnip. In raising turnips, much depends upon the selection of soil. Wet or damp land will not generally answer. High rolling land, with a good clay basis generally produces a good turnip crop. Though, the best turnips, and largest crop, is produced upon sandy or gravelly soil resting upon clay.

Much, however, depends upon the preparation. The best turnips are made upon land well cowpenned. As soon as the winter is past, and the grass of the woods or fields will support the cattle, a piece of land should be selected for turnips, and upon it, the cattle should be penned every night. As soon as the ground is pretty well covered with manure, let it be broken up carefully and deep. Plough the ground every season until the middle of July, or a week later, at which time, if early turnips are desired, a portion of land may be sowed. One of the early settlers of this district, a very practical farmer, (ISRAEL GANNT,) sowed on the 23d of July, (unless that day fall on Sunday,) and he said he always had good turnips. We, however, would not recommend a larg sowing at that time. The heat of the sun, and the heavy rains of that period with their consequence, the rank growth of grass and weeds, are unfavorable to a successful turnip crop. The full moon in August is the best time to sow: though some times turnips sown in September will succeed well. One of your Committee, in 1839, was prevented by the unexampled drought of that year from sowing until the middle of September: his turnips that year were remarkable for their size, their abundant yield and fine flavor. The best mode of sowing, is to plough the ground well with a shovel, and then sow the common varieties of turnips broad cast, and as thin as possible. One turnip should stand in about every eight inches square. To enable the person sowing to sow regularly, it is best to mix the seed with earth. If the turnips should come up very thick, it is advisable to thin them as early as possible. It is prudent to sow with the turnip, (or rather after they are sown,) to sow over the ground with wheat or barley. This presents food for the fly, which will generally fasten upon the young grain and spare the turnip. The whole should be harrowed, or brushed in with a heavy brush. The latter is in general more accessible, and is, we think, preferable, as it combines in its effects pretty much the roller and harrow. The Ruta Baga should be sown in drills about eighteen inches apart. It does not matter how thick the seed is sown in the drill, if before the turnips attain to a month's age, they be thinned so as to have one in about every six inches. About this time a plough may be run between the drills, so as to make the ground clean. It should be followed by the hoe, and the earth drawn to the plant: this dressing with the hoe may be repeated every two or three weeks until frost.

After turnips of all varieties are well up, it is desirable to give a top dressing of about a bushel of ashes, (unslacked,) or half a bushel of lime to the acre. This is done by taking the ashes or lime in a bucket, and walking through the ground and sowing it broad cast. One of your Committee recommends that this operation be performed while the dew is on the plants. The effect of this top dressing is to prevent the destruction of the young plants by the fly, and to give to the plants themselves a rich nutriment. In this climate turnips remain safely in the ground during the winter. About the first of March or earlier, if the season has been warm, let the largest and finest turnips be taken up and transplanted [illegible] One of your Committee has had much experience on this subject, and whose success entitles his recommendation to great weight, recommends, that the transplanting should be on the south side of the oats field. In such a situation, the turnip when seeding escapes the lice, which is a most sure attendant upon it, when transplanted to the garden.

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL,
JOHN GASKINS,
PETER HAIR, } Committee.

Hearing a man complain that the political papers of all kinds "had become such liars that, for his part, he did not belive any of them," reminds one of the old story of the old anecdote of the miller and his three sons. Coming into the mill and finding a grist in the hopper, the old man called out—"Tom, have you tolled this grist?" "Yes, sir." "Bill, have you tolled this grist?" "Yes, sir." "Sam, have you tolled this grist?" "Yes, sir." "You are all a pack of lying scoundrels," says the old man. "I dont believe a word you say—*I'll toll it myself.*"

A good Joke.—The following is told as a good joke on board ship:

There was a lazy fat fellow among us, who was always lolling or sleeping on the hen coops, upon whom we resolved to play a trick; so seizing an oppertunity when he was snug on his customary roost, we placed ourselves with buckets of water just over him. At a signal given, he was jerked off the coop, and soused from head to foot with such a full and successive torrent of the briny fluid, accompanied by a cry of "Man overboard! Rope! rope! Down with the helm!" &c., that he actually struck out, as if swimming for his life, till a failure in the supply of water, succeeded by peals of laughter, brought him to a sense of his situation.

EDITORIAL COMPLIMENTS. Speaking of Amos Kendall's having become a farmer, the Clay Editor at Louisville says, "If he works in his own fields, he need not be at the trouble of putting up a *scare crow.*" Upon which the Boston Post remarks, "It would be very different with the editor who said this. Should *he* go into the fields, so far from frightening the crows, it would take all his friends to keep them from the carrion.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Camden, S. C., a weekly Religious paper to be entitled

The Southern Christian Sentinel,

And Register of General Intelligence.

It is generally known to the Baptist denomination in South Carolina, that vigorous efforts were made at the meeting of Convention in December last, and subsequently, at Charleston, to get up a paper in this State, to be located in Charleston—it is also known that those efforts have proved wholly abortive. And now it is to be fairly presumed that, unless some individual shall undertake the business on his own responsibility and risk, it will not be done at all, and we shall continue to experience the multiplied inconveniences, arising from not having a suitable vehicle to advocate our cause. As it seems no one else is willing to embark in this enterprise, the subscriber, after mature reflection and solicitation of divine direction, and considerable consultation with his brethen, has at length, "with fear and trembling," consented to make an effort in this good work; and he deems no apology necessary, in tendering to his brethren his unpretending services in this department of christian labor.

If apology were necessary, it would be found in the loud and almost universal call made for a paper, from almost every part of the State. Of this, we have the most indubitable evidence. Further apology also, is found in the fact, that several of the principal leading brethren of the denomination in the State, and indeed, all whom he has consulted, have given him their decided approbation, in written communications, now in his possession; and some have recommended him to engage in the work in unqualified terms. That a paper is greatly needed, no one will deny. So much for his justification.

We design our paper to subserve the interests of Religion, Morality, Literature and general intelligence, but it will be especially devoted to the interests of the Baptist Denomination. Notwithstanding this, however, no pains or labor will be spared to make it an interesting and useful sheet to all classes of the community. In order to do this, we shall secure, as we have already done to some extent, the ablest pens in the Southern country, to enrich its columns, by permanent contributions. And the public may rest assured, that the most efficient, enlightened and sanctified services it may be in our power to render, will be employed in the Editorial department. The selections shall also be of the first order.

Some remarks respecting the location of the paper, seem to be demanded. We have chosen Camden in preference to Charleston, not because we believe it to be the proper place of publication, but because we are already settled here, and enjoy the means of support, aside from any emolument that may be supposed to arise from the concern itself. We are also, shielded against the hazard of almost certain failure, or at least of being considerably crippled by having to incur heavy expenditures at the very outset, by going to Charleston. Moreover, the business, to say the least of it, at present, is but an experiment, which we desire to see tested, before we are willing to risk the City. If, however, our brethren should take hold of it as they are able to do, and give it sufficient patronage, we know of no reason at present, why it should not be transferred to Charleston in the course of a year or two.

In conclusion, the subscriber has only to commend his undertaking to the prayers and patronage of his brethren, to the Christain community in general—and above all, to the blessing and approbation of the "God of all Grace." C. M. BREAKER.

CONDITIONS—The price of the SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN SENTINEL will be Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance.

We are constrained to establish this principle at the outset. We are quite willing to risk the hazard of not being remunerated for personal services; but we are not willing to labor without being indemnified against actual loss. For this reason we have put the price of the paper at the very lowest rate, and sincerely hope that no one, unwilling to comply with this condition, will subscribe; and we really cannot see why any one should object to it. Payments made to the delivery of the 4th number will be considered in advance.

2. The SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN SENTINEL will be published weekly, on a Medium sheet, if only 1,000 subscribers be obtained; if 1,500, on a Super-Royal, and if 2,000 on an Imperial sheet.

3. No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

4. On all communications, (to receive attention,) orders for the paper and remittances made by letter, the postage must be paid.

☞ This Prospectus will be sent to various friends and brethren in different parts of the State, and it is respectfully and affectionately requested that they will put themselves at a little trouble to obtain subscribers, and return to us the result of their efforts by the first of December ensuing, as we wish to commence operations by the first of January.

No collection of subscribers need be made till the paper is issued, as we shall not feel warranted to begin with less than 1,000 subscribers; and yet, every one who subscribes, may expect to get the paper, as there is but little doubt that that number will be obtained.

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Of various kinds, printed [illegible] for sale at this Office

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THE CHICORA.

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, hey have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

so they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK.

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